

# SANITARY AND WATER COMMITTEE

**For 1910.**

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ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor J. CRABTREE, Chairman

**1910.**

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.**

- (1) The Birth-rate (14) is the lowest ever recorded.
- (2) The Death-rate (12.3) is comparatively low.
- (3) The Rate of Infant Mortality (80.6 per 1,000 of registered births) is below the average for the previous ten years.
- (4) The Death-rate for Phthisis is low on this occasion, but the respiratory Death-rate is still above the average of former years.
- (5) There is again a very small Zymotic mortality (deaths from chief epidemic diseases).
- (6) The total of Infectious Diseases reported (Measles excluded) is very considerably above the mean quantity.

## To Hipperholme Urban District Council.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in placing before you my Report for the year 1910. It consists of (1) Statistics of births, deaths, infectious and other diseases, with comments thereon; (2) remarks on sanitary and other relative matters; (3) various tables of the Local Government Board, the Home Office, and the County Council. The Sanitary Inspector's Report is also appended.

**Area of District.**—This amounts to 1,192 acres, and the physical outline of the district may be described as an elevated sloping plain extending for two miles from west to east and one mile from north to south. The whole is almost naturally and proportionately divided into three parts, the first part beginning with Hipperholme at the higher latitude, the second merging with Lightcliffe on the level, and the third terminating with Bailiffe Bridge below. For the purposes of this report the three-fold geographical limitation thus formed will be employed in the absence of definitely existing wards.

The Rateable Value for the year was calculated at £26,866, which was an increase upon that of 1909.

**Population.**—At the last census the total population at all ages was 4,205 ; I have placed the “estimated population” for 1910 at 4,450. It is possible that my figures may be at fault, but in arriving at such an estimate I have taken into account amongst other things not only the number of new houses which have been erected but also the number of empty houses—the latter quantity being on this occasion probably smaller than in some of the immediately preceding years. I reproduce for reference a table bearing on this subject which may be of use for future guidance.

TABLE A.—(Population).

Year.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of persons per house.
1841	2836	573	5.0 (approx).
1851	2813	590	4.76
1861	2778	602	4.6
1871	3501	758	4.6
1881	2920	—	—
1891	3309	755	4.38
1901	4205	981	4.28

**Births.**—During the year there were registered 62 births, comprising 28 males and 34 females. In the first quarter the number registered was 17, in the second 19, in the third 11 and in the fourth 15. Two of the births were illegitimate.

As regards **sex**, the average proportion is approximately—males 45 per cent., females 55 per cent., ; as compared with (1) males 55.5 per cent. and females 44.5 per cent. in 1909, and (2) males 53 per cent. and females 47 per cent. in 1908. This sex proportion varies, however, from year to year, as will be seen in Table B.

TABLE B.—(Births).

							Rate per 1000	
Year	Males		Females		Total	per annum.		
1894	...	38	...	36	...	74	...	21.5
1895	...	43	...	26	...	69	...	20.2
1896	...	33	...	38	...	71	...	20.8
1897	...	38	...	45	...	83	...	23.4
1898	...	42	...	38	...	80	...	22.5
1899	...	48	...	34	...	82	...	22.4
1900	...	38	...	45	...	83	...	20.75
1901	...	37	...	45	...	82	...	19.5
1902	...	41	...	45	...	86	...	20.2
1903	...	48	...	36	...	84	...	19.6
1904	...	36	...	39	...	75	...	17.5
1905	...	45	...	39	...	84	...	19.4
1906	...	35	...	31	...	66	...	15.3
1907	...	35	...	42	...	77	...	17.7
1908	...	44	...	38	...	82	...	18.8
1909	...	50	...	40	...	90	...	20.5
1910	...	28	...	34	...	62	...	14.

The **Birth-rate** per 1,000 per annum is 14, as compared with 20.5 in the previous year, and is the lowest ever recorded in any year, as judged by the returns in my possession. I do not intend to discuss this matter of the declining birth-rate, as it is a national problem which has for some years past been freely commented upon in the public press and elsewhere. But by way of comparison I may state that the average for the years 1900-1909 was 18.9 ; the rate for the West Riding for 1909 was 25.7 ; that for England and Wales for 1910 was 24.8.

**Deaths.**—The actual number of deaths which were registered in the district was 51, but to this number have to be added the deaths of four “residents” in public institutions elsewhere, and thus the total becomes 55, 27 of males and 28 of females. The institutions referred to are :—Royal Halifax Infirmary ; and Poor Law Hospital, Halifax.



The quarterly mortality occurred as follows : in first quarter, 16 ; in second quarter, 13 ; in third quarter, 8 ; in fourth quarter, 18.

In analysing the numbers in the various age-periods I find that 5 died in infancy, 3 between one and five years of age, 3 between the ages of five and fifteen, 2 between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 25 between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five, and that 17 had attained the age of sixty-five and upwards. From this it will be gathered that about one-fourth of the mortality occurred in persons under 25 years of age, and about three-fourths in persons of the age of 25 and upwards.

TABLE C.—(Deaths).

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Rate per 1000 per annum	
1894	...	24	...	20	...	44	12.8
1895	...	29	...	23	...	52	15.15
1896	...	35	...	27	...	62	18.2
1897	...	22	...	13	...	35	9.9
1898	...	22	...	26	...	48	13.2
1899	...	31	...	28	...	59	16.1
1900	...	20	...	28	...	48	12.0
1901	...	26	...	20	...	46	10.9
1902	...	32	...	29	...	61	14.2
1903	...	24	...	23	...	47	11.0
1904	...	30	...	21	...	51	11.8
1905	...	19	...	35	...	54	12.5
1906	...	30	...	38	...	68	15.6
1907	...	35	...	31	...	66	15.2
1908	...	26	...	32	...	58	13.3
1909	...	30	...	39	...	69	15.7
1910	...	27	...	28	...	55	12.3

The **Death-rate** is 12.3 per 1,000 per annum as against 15.7 in 1909, and is below the average for the previous ten years (13.2). It is the lowest since 1904 when it was 11.8. This fall in the death-rate counterbalances, to some extent, the decline in the birth-rate to which reference has just been made.

For the West Riding in 1909 the rate was 14.4; the rate for England and Wales in 1907 was 15.0, in 1908 it was 14.7, in 1909 it was 14.5, and in 1910 it was 13.4.

Among the **chief causes** of death were :—

(a) **MEASLES**.—One child died from this disease at Hipperholm; and as about one hundred persons were attacked by Measles, this is equivalent to saying that the mortality for the year was one per cent. of the total number of cases.

(b) **INFLUENZA**.—There were two deaths under this heading as contrasted with two in 1909 and four in 1908.

(c) **PHTHISIS OR TUBERCULAR DISEASE OF LUNGS**.—Four persons died from this disease during the year; in 1909 the number was three, in 1908 five and in 1907 four, so that the average has been maintained. The **rate** is 0.9 as against 0.7, 1.1 and 0.9 in the three preceding years. The Phthisis rate for the West Riding in 1909 was 0.9.

Two deaths from tubercular disease of other parts were also registered.

(d) **RESPIRATORY DISEASES**.—Nine persons were certified as having died from bronchitis, pneumonia and laryngitis. More than half of this number included people who were advanced in years. Although the death-roll for 1910 is still above the average, which is 7 per annum, it is a considerable

drop from some years, notably 1907, when seventeen deaths were registered under this section. If we omit those deaths which were due to phthisis, then about one-sixth of the whole mortality must be attributed to diseases of the organs of respiration ; but if we include phthisis also, the result is that about one-fourth of the total mortality is so accounted for. The **rate** per 1,000 is 2.0 as compared with 2.7 in 1909 ; that for the West Riding in the latter year was 2.4.

(e) **CANCER**.—This malady was the cause of five deaths as against nine in 1909, four in 1908, five in 1907, and four in 1906.

(f) **DISEASES OF THE HEART**.—Seven deaths were registered as due to disease of this organ as contrasted with nine in 1909, three in 1908, seven in 1907, and nine in 1906.

(g) **INFANT MORTALITY**.—Five infants died during the year ; this is again below the average number (8.1) for the previous ten years.

The **number** and the **rate** vary from year to year, as will be seen on referring to Table I in the appendix of this report, but since the year 1901 a fairly low average has been maintained. Four of those deaths occurred in the first quarter, and one in the second quarter. One of the most pregnant causes of this section of mortality is **imperfect feeding** of the infant ; but the certified causes here are bronchitis (1), premature birth (2), debility (1), and convulsions (1). Two of the five died within two weeks of birth.

The **rate** of mortality per 1,000 of registered births is 80.6, which compares well with many of the former years and is well below the average rate (100.1) of the decennial period 1900-1909. The infant mortality of the West Riding in 1909 was 111, that of England and Wales in 1908 was 121, in 1909 it was 109, and in 1910 it was 106.



**Zymotic Death-rate.**—One death is here included as against one in 1909, three in 1908, and two in 1907 and 1906 respectively. The **rate** per 1,000 is 0.2, which may be looked upon as very satisfactory and as indicative of the existence of good sanitary conditions in the district. The chief epidemic diseases form the basis of calculation under this heading, and measles was the cause of death here involved. For comparative purposes it may be added that the rate for the West Riding for 1909 was 1.0, and for England and Wales for 1910 it was 0.99.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Notifications.**—Of those infectious diseases which are notifiable the number reported during the year was 136, viz. : diphtheria 1, erysipelas 3, scarlet fever 46, and measles 86. The cases occurred in the following months :—In January 1, in February 2, in March 2, in April 7, in May 7, in July 11, in August 3, in September 10, in October 30, in November 59, in December 4. Every month of the year except June contributed more or less to the infectious catalogue.

The number of this class of diseases reported annually since the adoption of the Compulsory Notification Act in this district in 1890 is shown in Table D. The inclusion of measles among those diseases which **must** be notified, dates only from June 1st, 1905, so that to obtain the average for ten years it may be expedient to select the period from 1900 to 1909, and exclude measles from the reckoning altogether. This average is 15.2, and as 50 notifications were received (irrespective of measles) it would appear that the year 1909 is greatly above the mean quantity.

**Isolation Hospital.**—(a) THE JOINT HOSPITAL is situated at Clifton, Brighouse. Patients suffering from any of the following diseases are received, viz. : cholera, typhus fever, enteric fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. During the year

thirty-one cases of scarlet fever were admitted from this district. In the previous year there were ten admissions, in 1908 two, in 1907 nineteen, in 1906 sixteen, in 1905 three and in 1904 seven.

(b) HOSPITAL FOR SMALL POX.—In terms of an agreement concluded between the Corporation of Halifax and the Joint Hospital Board (which includes Hipperholme), cases of small-pox arising in this district will in future be sent to the Hospital at Halifax for treatment.

TABLE D.—(Infectious Diseases).

Year	Small-pox	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Measles.	Total
1890	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
1891	...	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	16
1892	54	...	...	3	11	...	1	...	69
1893	3	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	11
1894	...	...	...	2	15	4	...	...	21
1895	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	8
1896	...	...	...	2	24	5	5	...	36
1897	...	...	3	4	28	1	...	...	36
1898	...	...	...	4	5	7	1	...	17
1899	...	...	1	2	21	...	...	...	24
1900	...	...	...	2	13	3	2	...	20
1901	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5
1902	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	10
1903	2	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	11
1904	3	...	1	1	8	...	1	...	14
1905	...	...	...	8	4	1	...	3	16
1906	...	11	...	1	8	1	...	51	72
1907	...	4	...	3	24	1	...	39	71
1908	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	94	101
1909	...	4	...	1	13	1	...	18	37
1910	...	1	...	3	46	...	...	86	136

**Small-pox ; Chicken-pox.**—The district has been clear of the former disease since the year 1904, and the latter disease, so far as I am aware, was confined to two children, who were infected when visiting at a distance.

**Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.**—The prevalence of this disease during the year was much higher than usual as 46 notifications were received as compared with 13 in 1909, 1 in 1908 and 24 in 1907. The type was mild upon the whole and no death occurred. Probably the mildness of the disease accounts for the high attack rate, as it is inevitable that some sufferers escape detection until practical recovery has almost taken place with the result that the infection is communicated to others. It is certainly a fact that some of the cases were reported in the peeling stage as the parents were apparently ignorant of the nature of the disease during the initial stages. One boy was actually sent out of school with signs of peeling present on certain parts of the body, and thus by direct contact either at school or at play the disease may have been transmitted to other children. And it so happened that about the month of April, when this fever was beginning to assert itself, several children were also affected with German measles and others with the so-called “fourth disease,” and in the light of the past it is just possible that some of those may really have had slight attacks of scarlet fever. Up to the present time in connection with the latter disease we have had to rely on clinical observations alone in attempting a diagnosis, but in the immediate future perhaps the bacteriologist may enable us to remove what confusion now exists in the diagnosis of some cases by giving us as simple and reliable tests as the Widal reaction in typhoid or the bacterioscopic test for diphtheria. I cannot but think also that a great amount of carelessness is exhibited by mothers when infectious diseases of all kinds are prevalent; it is surprising how indifferent some people are with regard to the spread of infection, but on the other hand also the system of compulsion which is evidently a necessity of national education might with advantage be greatly relaxed at such times. Another factor which received



attention as a probable causative agent was the milk from a suspected quarter, but nothing definite was discovered although many of the infected households were supplied from the same farm. In my report for the year 1909 I wrote that we had reason to congratulate ourselves that the visitation had been so slight in view of the severe prevalence of the disease in most of the surrounding districts, but it would appear that after all we were fated to have our share, although in sporadic form. Of the 46 cases which were notified, 34 were children between the ages of 5 and 15, 5 were between the ages of 1 and 5, and the remaining 7 were composed of 3 persons between the ages of 15 and 25 and four of the age of 25 and upwards. Each part of the district contributed to the list; Hipperholme gave 22 cases, Lightcliffe 20, and Bailiffe Bridge 4. In the first quarter only 1 report was received, in the second quarter there were 13 reports, in the third 20 and in the fourth 12. Of this total number there were sent to the hospital at Clifton 31 patients.

**Diphtheria.**—Only one child at Bailiffe Bridge suffered from this disease, and the attack-rate on this occasion is much below the average of the preceding four years which was 5.5. Here I may mention that the Council instructed me to inform the medical practitioners of the district that a free supply of anti-toxin for use in suitable cases among poorer people could be obtained at the Council Offices, in accordance with an Order of the Local Government Board dated August, 1910. The free provision of this was not to be regarded as a substitute for removal to hospital of a patient suffering from diphtheria, but rather to emphasize the importance of prompt treatment by anti-toxin even before removal to hospital, especially if any delay in removal was inevitable, as a means of preventing the attack from being fatal.

**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**—There was no notification of this fever. For each of five successive years only one case of this kind has occurred, and the average for the last twenty years is two per annum.



**Erysipelas.**—Under this heading three reports were received, one in January, one in April and one in December. The average here for the last twenty years is about two per annum.

**Measles.**—Measles was present in our midst as early as February when two cases were reported, and no further notification of the disease was made until the end of July when two more children were affected. But it was about the middle of September when the starting point of a small epidemic occurred in Hipperholme. A child who had been on a visit to a neighbouring town returned home for the purpose of attending school, and although this particular child did not actually go to school owing to being out of sorts she came in contact with other children when playing about and before the nature of the illness was suspected. Those children were pupils at the infants' school, and as this disease is intensely infectious in the early stages, others became victims to it in due course, with the result that in the month of October the attendance was very considerably diminished. The process of exclusion was adopted in the hope that this measure would tend to check the advance of the disease, but owing to circumstances, and probably in the main owing to a prevalence of whooping cough in this part of the district, the exclusion method did not on this occasion prove the success which it sometimes is. By the beginning of November the outbreak was very pronounced and was almost entirely confined to Hipperholme. When, however, in the second week of this month it was apparent from the few cases which were notified from Lightcliffe that this part was likely to have an experience similar to that of Hipperholme, I thought it necessary to advise this Sanitary Authority to close the schools in Hipperholme and Lightcliffe for a period of two weeks. This measure was in my opinion attended with very favourable results, as on reference I find that measles had practically disappeared when the schools were re-opened. In December only one case was reported. The sequence of events during this outbreak was—firstly, children about 3 and 4 years of age were attacked; secondly, children

a few years older, many of whom had previously had the disease, were infected by younger members of the family ; and thirdly, infants and children a year or two old were the last sufferers generally. The age-incidence shows that 48 children over 5 years of age and 38 under that age (of whom 3 were infants) contracted the illness. The type of the disease was fairly mild, but one young child died at the very end of the epidemic. The total number of cases reported was 86, as compared with 18 in 1909, 94 in 1908, 39 in 1907 and 51 in 1906. Those figures are very nearly accurate, and now that it is generally known that measles is a disease which it is **compulsory to notify**, one can place more reliance upon the yearly record. This is one of the few districts in England which has included measles in the list of the Compulsory Notification Act, and after a trial of five years I would remark that whilst on the one hand it entails in some years an expenditure of a few pounds in notification fees and increases the clerical work of the Medical Officer to a certain extent, yet on the other hand it has abolished former harassing experiences in epidemics by providing one with definite numbers and a more certain knowledge of the exact course of events, and it likewise impresses upon the public mind the danger which often results from the neglect of securing proper treatment.

**German Measles.**—This acute specific disorder, which sometimes presents symptoms on the one hand not unlike those of measles but sometimes on the other hand symptoms more nearly resembling those of scarlet fever, was observed in the month of April and was limited to a few houses in Hipperholme and Lightcliffe.

**Whooping Cough.**—Not since the epidemic of 1902 has whooping cough been so prevalent as it was in the year under notice. At the commencement of the year it was observed in Bailiffe Bridge, but not in large numbers ; then about the end of spring many children in Hipperholme suffered from this ailment ; whilst in September its presence was also felt



in Lightcliffe. During the outbreak of measles it was often noticed that a return of this cough was not unusual even in patients who had been free from the characteristic whoop for many weeks. At no particular time was there any very serious prevalence, but still it seemed to maintain a firm hold during the greater part of the year.

**Diarrhœa.**—There was again an entire absence of any epidemic such as is usually coincident with the summer months ; on this occasion no death was ascribed to it.

**Influenza.**—Almost during every part of the year, but more especially during the first quarter, was there a prevalence of this disease. The severity of the type was as virulent as in previous years, and it was aggravated chiefly by chest complications and proved fatal to two lives.

## SANITARY MATTERS.

**Inspections.**—The Sanitary Inspector in addition to his usual routine work, has also along with me visited and examined houses, places and localities which required special attention. In several instances where infected houses were inspected, certain defects of an insanitary nature were discovered in connection with drains, privies, &c., most of which have been remedied. On referring to the figures given in the Inspector's report in the appendix, it will be seen that the number of inspections was very large as compared with former years, and the amount of sanitary work consequent upon such inspections was correspondingly increased in many departments. Special inspections of the schools in Hipperholme and Lightcliffe were made by me in connection with the cases of scarlet fever and measles before referred to, and medical examination of the children in attendance was also resorted to with the object of eliminating any suspected or doubtful cases.

**Scavenging and Refuse Removal.**—The scavenging of the streets is carried out by the staff of the Council, but this is limited to the main thoroughfares and roads. Two carts also are employed for the purpose of watering the dusty highways in the summer months. The removal of house refuse and night soil is done by contractors who act under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector, who, whilst he admits (in his appended report) that the natural configuration of the district leads to difficulties in scavenging systematically, is at the same time sanguine that those difficulties will be overcome in due course. A re-arrangement of the whole system is in my opinion very necessary and I hope that this matter will be seriously considered by the Sanitary Committee when the terms of contract are discussed.

**Sewerage, Drainage, &c.**—The domestic and trade sewage is treated by the Corporation of Brighouse at their works at Cooper Bridge. The whole district is now practically sewered; since the completion of the Mytholm branch during the year and the extension of the Syke Lane sewer to Priestley Green there still remains for future consideration the small area known as Kirk Lane. The drainage of the district has formed a very considerable item in the sanitary programme, as no fewer than 60 new drains have been constructed whilst 16 have been reconstructed. The number of tests applied to drains was over 200.

**Water.**—The principal supply of the district comes from the reservoirs of the Halifax Corporation, but part of Bailiffe Bridge is supplied by Bradford. I understand that the mains in the latter area will be shortly taken over by the Council. Several extensions to new streets and other property have been made during the year. The supply has been adequate and sufficient, and although intermittent fouling was occasionally observed the complaints in this respect have been fewer of late.



**Slaughter House.**—There is one slaughter house which is registered. No complaints have been made about it; it is kept in an orderly and cleanly condition. It is not visited specially at the times of slaughtering, and there is not an Inspector with a certificate in meat inspection. No tuberculous meat was observed at any time. This structure is about to be removed to a more suitable site.

**Dairies and Cowsheds.**—There are registered 12 cowsheds and 17 purveyors of milk. It has been the custom of the Committee to visit those places once in the year, but for certain reasons this annual visit was abandoned in the year under notice. The Inspector reports that they are conducted in a cleanly and satisfactory manner. I have for some time past suggested that the periodical examination of dairy cows by a veterinary surgeon might be adopted with the object of detecting and dealing with tuberculous animals, but so far this suggestion has not been entertained as a practical necessity.

**Dwellings.**—In terms of the Housing and Town Planning &c. Act there were inspected during the year 32 houses; a house-to-house inspection was also made, and the records show that no house was found to be unfit for habitation. Whilst it cannot be said that there was any special activity in building operations during 1910 there was at least an increase in the number of new houses erected as compared with the previous year. In 1909 the Surveyor gave certificates for fourteen new houses and in 1910 for twenty-four. The latter included eight villas and sixteen cottages. The adoption of the water carriage system in place of privy-middens was again noticeable, as no fewer than 41 new water closets were constructed whilst 14 conversions to the same system were also completed. A calculation of the numbers of each type of closet existing in the district shows that quite 60 per cent. of the houses are now provided with water closets.

**Factory and Workshop Act (1901).—**(1) REGISTER. From the register at the Council Offices I have ascertained that there are in all thirty-six factories, workshops and bakehouses in the district. The number in the year 1909 was exactly the same. I have visited and examined many of those places, and the total of such inspections (inclusive of those made by the Sanitary Inspector) amounts to forty-three.

(2) SANITARY CONDITION. Again the report on the general administration of the Act is a favourable one. The cleanliness of the premises has been well maintained and insufficient sanitary accommodation was found in no instance. In all the factories (with one exception) the installation of water closets has been adopted, and the standard of sufficiency which has been aimed at is one closet to fourteen persons.

(3) BAKEHOUSES. Of the four bakehouses in use at the end of the year two are underground and two are of the small retail variety. No faulty condition was reported in connection with any of them. The two underground bakehouses were considered to possess all special sanitary requirements, and certificates were granted by the District Council to the users of those places.

(4) HOME WORK. No home work is carried on in any dwelling, and no list of outworkers has been furnished by any employer.

In conclusion I have to direct attention to Tables I., III., IV., and V. of the Local Government Board, to Table relating to Factories and Workshops, etc., to Table C of County Council, and to the report of the Sanitary Inspector, all of which follow.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.,

R. DAVIDSON, M.A., M.D., & C.M., (Edin.Univ.)

*Medical Officer of Health.*

TABLE I.

## TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS and DEATHS, in the Hipperholme Urban District.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number	Rate *	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages			Number	Rate *
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births Registered	Number	Rate *			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13
1900	4000	83	20.7	8	96.3	48	12.	1	49	12.2
1901	4205	82	19.5	14	170.7	45	10.7	1	46	10.9
1902	4250	86	20.2	9	104.6	59	13.8	2	61	14.2
1903	4275	84	19.6	7	83.3	45	10.5	2	47	11.
1904	4300	75	17.5	8	106.6	50	11.6	1	51	11.8
1905	4325	84	19.4	6	71.	51	11.8	3	54	12.5
1906	4300	66	15.3	6	90.9	61	14.	7	68	15.6
1907	4340	77	17.7	8	103.8	61	14.	5	66	15.2
1908	4350	82	18.8	7	85.3	52	11.9	6	58	13.3
1909	4400	90	20.5	8	88.8	66	15.	3	69	15.7
Averages for years 1900-1909.	4274	80.9	18.9	8.1	100.1	53.8	12.5	3.1	56.9	13.2
1910	4450	62	14.	5	80.6	51	11.4	4	55	12.3

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1192 acres. Total population at all ages, 4,205. Number of inhabited houses, 981. Average number of persons per house, 4.28 (at Census of 1901). Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District, Poor Law Hospital, Halifax Royal Infirmary, Halifax. Is the Union Workhouse situate within the District?—No.



**TABLE III.**  
**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE** notified during the  
year 1910, in the Hipperholme Urban District.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District						Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	
Diphtheria .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever.....	46	...	5	34	3	4	31
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	86	3	35	48	...	...	...
Totals .....	136	3	41	82	3	7	31

Isolation Hospital—Joint Hospital, Clifton, Brighouse. Total available beds, 48.  
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 5.

**TABLE IV.**  
**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH,** during year 1910  
in the Hipperholme Urban District.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in District at Subjoined Ages						
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and Upwards
Measles .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	4	...	...	...	1	3	...
Other Tuber. Dis....	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cancer .....	5	...	...	...	...	4	1
Bronchitis .....	7	1	...	...	...	1	5
Pneumonia .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases .....	7	...	...	...	...	5	2
Accidents .....	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Suicides .....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
All other causes ...	19	2	...	1	...	8	8
All causes.....	55	5	3	3	2	25	17



TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the year 1910, in the Hipperholme Urban District,  
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under 1 year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
ALL CAUSES.																	5
Certified .....	1	1			2	1	2										
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																	
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal																	
Catarrh .....																	
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth .....	1	1															2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...																	1
OTHER CAUSES.																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous).....																	1
Convulsions .....																	1
Bronchitis.....																	1

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 60; Illegitimate, 2. Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 55. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 5 ; illegitimate infants, 0. Population estimated to middle of 1910, 4,450.

TABLE VI.

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOME  
WORK in the Hipperholme Urban District.**

**I.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .....	15	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).....	22	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report).....	6	
Total .....	43	

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspect.
Nuis. under Pub. Health Acts*			
Insufficient .....			
Unsuitable or Defective .....			
Total			

Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act  
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**3.—OTHER MATTERS.**

Class.	Number
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspect.	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year.....	2
In use at the end of the year .....	2
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of 1910.....	26

TABLE C.

# Hipperholme Urban Sanitary District.

## WATER SUPPLY.—

Any development during 1910 ?—**Two New Streets and Property.**  
 Developments still needed ?—**None.** Any complaints as to (a) insufficiency ?—**No.** (b) unsatisfactory quality ?—**No.** (c) plumbosolvent action ?—**No.**

## SEWERAGE—

Developments during 1910—Mytholm and Priestley Green. Developments still needed ?—Kirk Lane.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—

Any complaints as to outfall works ?—**No.**

## SCAVENGING.—

Any inadequacy and where ?—**No.**

## BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—

Any adopted or sanctioned during 1910.?—**No.**

## ADOPTIVE ACTS.—

Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or application of :—  
 -a( Notification of births Act, 1907 ?—**No.** (b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—In **1909.** What sections ?—2, 3, 4, and 95 in 10. (c) Other Adoptive Acts ?—**None.**

Regulated Buildings, Trades, Etc.	No. in District	No. on Register	Inspec- tions.	General Condition.
COMMON LODGING HOUSES .....				
SLAUGHTER HOUSES	1	1	3	Fair.
COWSHEDS .....	12	12	12	Clean, in good condition.
MILK PURVEYORS...	17	17	17	Very satisfactory.
OFFENSIVE TRADES	2	2	4	Fairly satisfactory. (Tanneries.)

**COWSHEDS.—**

Any special inspection made during 1910?—**No.** What arrangement for Veterinary inspection of Dairy Cows?—**None.**

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—**

Any suspected spread by rats, dogs, cats, fowls, flies or fleas?—**No.** What arrangements for supply of Antitoxin?—**Free supply at Council Office.**

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—**

Any observation on adequacy or efficiency?—**No.** Is any part used for other purposes than that originally intended?—**No.**

**SCHOOLS.—**

Any investigations undertaken by M.O.H.?—**Yes ; infectious disease.**

**PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.—**

What system of notification?—**None.** Its success?— — What arrangement for treatment of Patients on sanatorium lines?—**None.** Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?—**Yes.** Any Disinfection of ditto?—**Yes.** Any Distribution of Advice?—**No.** Any Action re Spitting?—**No.** Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.?—**Yes.**

**HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, etc., ACT.—**

No. of houses inspected during 1910?—**32.** No. of houses represented as unfit for habitation?—**None.** No. of houses dealt with by Closing Orders?—**None.** Are there any other houses unfit for habitation?—**No.** Is house to house inspection systematically made?—**Yes.** Are records kept in accordance with the "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910"?—**Yes.** Are there any working-class dwellings erected by the Sanitary Authority?—**No.** Any special activity in house building?—**No.** No. of New Houses built during 1910?—**24** General character?—**8 villas, 16 cottages.**

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.—**

What organised effort to control it?—**None.** Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—**No.** by other body?—**No.**

**NUISANCES.—**

Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1909?—**4.** At close of 1910?—**5.** Reported during 1910?—**23.** Abated during 1910?—**22.** Total Number of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1910?—**7.** Total Number of **Summonses** or other **Legal Proceedings**?—**None.** No. of Sink Wastes disconnected during 1910?—**45.** Trapped—**45.** No. of Closets newly constructed during 1910?—**41.** Kinds—**W.Cs.** No. of Closets reconstructed during 1910?—**14.** Kinds—**W.Cs.**



**MISCELLANEOUS.—**

Mean Temperature for 1910 ?— — Rainfall ?— — What mortuary accommodation (a) for accidents, etc.—**None.** (b) For infectious cases ?—**None.** No. of burial grounds ?—**1** Any need for extensions ?—**No.** Seizure of Unsound Food ?—**None.** Prosecutions—**None.** No. of Samples of Food and Drugs analysed in 1910 ?—**1** Prosecutions ?—**None.** No. of Smoke observations taken ?—**None.** Legal Notices ?— — Summonses ?— —

**BIRTHS** during 1910.—

Males—**28.** Females—**34.** Total—**62.** Number illegitimate included in above ?—**2.** Number of Still Births (not included) ?—**4 or 5.**

**DEATHS** during 1910.—

(1) GROSS DEATHS. i.e., Total actually registered in the district, without any correction ?—**51.** (2) NETT DEATHS, on which the rates are calculated ?—**Males 27 ; Females 28. : 55.** Number uncertified, included in the above ?—**None.**

Inspection Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Interceptors Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ventilators Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	19

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

JAMES H. MOORE.

*Nuisance Inspector.*